

**61747 and 61748. LILIUM spp. Liliaceae. Lily.**

From Goring by Sea, Sussex, England. Bulbs presented by Maj. F. C. Stern. Received December 30, 1924.

**61747. LILIUM FARRERI Turill.**

From a packet of mixed seeds collected in China by the well-known botanical explorer, Reginald Farrer, there was grown this handsome lily, described in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (pl. 8847) as having erect stems, nearly 3 feet in height, and numerous narrow leaves scattered along the entire stem. The relatively small but fragrant flowers, white with purple spots, are terminal and either solitary or in loose 6-flowered umbels. This lily has proved hardy in the mild-wintered region of southeastern England.

**61748. LILIUM CENTIFOLIUM Stapf. Lily.**

This Chinese lily was originally discovered by Reginald Farrer, according to the Botanical Magazine (pl. 8960); Mr. Farrer found it growing in a little garden at Siku, Kansu, in 1914. The stem, densely leafy and somewhat glaucous, is up to 7 or 8 feet in height, arising from a slightly depressed bulb about 3 inches in diameter. The numerous leaves are dark green above and paler below, linear or linear-lanceolate, and up to 18 inches long. The sweet-scented flowers, 6 to 18 in number, are arranged in a short, almost umbellike raceme. The individual flowers are 6 inches long and about 4 inches across the mouth. Within, the perianth is pure white, blending into lemon yellow in the throat; the outer segments are richly flushed with dark purple, while the broader inner segments are greenish with deep, brownish-purple midribs. The anthers are rusty red.

**61749 to 61760.**

From Kaifeng, Honan, China. Seeds purchased from R. M. Lewis, St. Andrew's School. Received December 20, 1924. Notes by Mr. Lewis.

Collection of seed from the largest grain store in Kaifeng.

**61749 and 61750. PHASEOLUS AUREUS Roxb. Fabaceae. Mung bean.**

Two varieties of average quality, planted around the 5th of May, and maturing early, or later if dry.

**61749. No. 8. Lü Hui tou (green gray).****61750. No. 7. Ming Lü tou (shiny green).****61751 and 61752. PISUM SATIVUM L. Fabaceae. Pea.**

**61751. No. 11. Hua wan and huang wan (mottled and yellow).** A variety of average quality, planted during September and maturing in May.

**61752. No. 12. Huang wan (yellow).** One of the best varieties; planted in September and maturing in May.

**61753 to 61758. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soy bean.**

**61753. No. 1. Hei (black).** A variety of average quality, planted about May 5 and maturing in September.

**61754. No. 2. Hsiao hei (small).** A variety a little better than the average, planted around May 5 and maturing during September.

**61749 to 61760—Continued.**

**61755. No. 3. Huang (yellow).** A soy bean of average quality, planted about May 5 and maturing during September.

**61756. No. 4. Huang (yellow).** A variety of the best quality, planted about May 5 and maturing during September.

**61757. No. 5. Ching (green, literally "clear").** Of good quality, planted about May 5 and maturing late.

**61758. No. 6. Ching ("clear").** A variety of average quality, planted about May 5 and maturing late.

**61759 and 61760. VIGNA SINENSIS (Toner) Savi. Fabaceae. Cowpea.**

Varities of average quality, planted about May 5 and maturing during September.

**61759. No. 9. Pai Chiang (white kidney).**

**61760. No. 10. Hung Chiang (red kidney).**

**61761. CANARIUM ALBUM (LOUR.) DC. Balsameaceae.**

From Peking, China. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 6, 1924.

No. 759, October 1, 1924. *Ching Kuo* (green nut). An olive-green and olivelike fruit shipped in to the market from the south. This may be made into a good candied fruit something like citron. (*Dorsett*.)

**61762 to 61766.**

From Simla, India. Plants presented by H. E. J. Peake, Khaltoo Fruit Orchards, Solan brewery, through Walter T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 2, 1924.

**61762. BELOU MARMELOS (L.) Lyons (Aegle marmelos Correa). Rutaceae. Bel.**

The bel is a small, handsome tree, closely related to the genus Citrus; it is native to northern India, but is widely cultivated throughout India, Siam, and Indo-China. It is often spiny and has deciduous, trifoliate leaves. The greenish, globular fruit, usually about 4 inches in diameter, has a hard shell which incloses greenish, aromatic pulp of sweetish flavor. Sherbets are made from the mashed pulp, and also a beverage. In northern India the bel is said to endure a temperature of 20° F. without injury.

**61763. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.**

This is native to the Simla Hills. (*Peake*.)

**61764. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.****61765. HESPERETHUSA CRENULATA (Roxb.) Roemer. Rutaceae.**

This is a shrub or small tree growing in dry situations in India, sometimes at a height of 4,000 feet. The fruits are very small, but occasionally used as a condiment by the natives. The wood is hard and suitable for parts of machinery where great strength and toughness are required. This plant belongs to the orange family and is introduced primarily in connection with experiments now in progress in the breeding of new types of citr's fruits and stocks for the same.